NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MUTINY ON THE LENNIE.

According to another account received here of the mutiny on the British ship Lennic, it appears that that vessel arrived in the roads at Lafotte on the evening of the 6th inst. Her movements creating suspici captain of the Travailleur, a dispatch boat, ordered the master to appear. A man, who stated that be was a Belgian, came forward and was taken to St. Martin, where he stated that the master of the Lennie ordered the crew to reduce sail, when he was purdered. The mate and boatswain were also killed. As the cook knew something of navigation he was ordered by the mutineers to conduct the ship to Gibraltar. Heavy weather compelled them to put into Laflotte. On the 10th inst., the Lennie was still anchored a few miles north-east of Laflotte. Six Greeks escaped the evening efore in a small boat, painted white, with a black band. When the weather moderates the Lennie will be taken to

Six Greek sailors arrived yesterday at the port of Sables d'Olonne, France, stating that they were part of the crew of the ship St. George, which, they also said, and been lost at sea. The Prefect of Police, suspecting that they belonged to the crew of the ship Lennic, ordered hem to be arrested and taken before a judge.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15-5:30 a. m. The Times Paris letter contains additional particulars of the mutiny on the ship Lennie which show that the bottle containing the intelligence of the affair was thrown overboard by Vanhoydonck, the steward, sho, with a sailor and the cabin boy, endeavored to deend the officers at the risk of their lives.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

The Times this morning publishes a special

The Times this morning publishes a special elegram from Berlin, which contains the following:
The Berlin Criminal Court has ordered, at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, the arraignment of the author of a recent pamphlet containing a document connected with the Armin trial, on the charge of insuling the Emperor and libeling Prince, Bismarck and the Foreign office. It is believed that Count von Armin himself, or ome one in his confidence, is the author. The offense is sunishable by many years of imprisonment.

REFLY Salunday, Nov. 19, 1975.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875. Count you Arnim is still at Vevay, in Switzerland. He and asked leave of the Court to remain abroad longer or secount of the state of his health before undergoing imsonment. Before the Court answered the application here appeared the libelous pamphlet above mentioned.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

St. Petersburg, Friday, Nov. 12, 1875.

According to special orders from Lividia, hree divisions of troops stationed in the military district d St. Petersburg are to be placed in readiness for sertice by the 13th inst. It is removed that the Fortieth Division of Infantry has also received the same instruclens. All the troops stationed in Southern Russia are aid to Be in readiness for active service. Berlin, Nov. 14, 1875.

Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg

thich emphatically deny that the movement of troops re connected with warlike preparations.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

BELGRADE, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875. Prince Milan, while reviewing the troops testerday, announced that the changed political situation endered it unnecessary to send them to the frontier. VIENNA, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875.

The Herzegovinian insurgents will soon send deputation to Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, to nescnt a petition embodying their wishes.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15-3 a. m.

A Times telegram from Cattaro says light furkish battalions under Selim Pasha have been surround-dnear Gatschko by 3,000 Herzegovinlan insurgents, and if last accounts fighting was going ou.

THE HOSTILITIES IN MALACCA. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15, 1875.

A special dispatch to The Times from Perak. lated Nev. 12, states that the troops are intrenching the British Residency and await reënforcements before atpeking the Malay stockade, which is seven miles distant. t is expected that the attack will be made in about a

A FRANCO-AMERICAN FESTIVAL.

The Franco-American Union for the erection of the Centennial statue in New-York harbor is organizzing a grand fete to take place at the Palace d'Industrie in the 19th inst. President MacMahon, the members of tis Cabinet, many Deputies, and other distinguished persons have subscribed to the statue fund, and several of be principal cities of France have voted contributions.

VIOLENT STORM IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Nov. 14, 1875-Midnight.

A violent storm has prevailed all day. Much tamage has been caused at Dover, Boulogne, and other scaparts on the British and French coasts by high tides. Phousands of acres have been submerged in Somersetthire by the overflowing of the River Parrett.

Disastrous floods are reported throughout England and in Ireland. The streams are also rising. The River Folks, near Dublin, has burst its banks and intemerged thousands of neres.

PREPARATIONS FOR GUIBORD'S BURIAL. MONTREAL, Nov. 14.-The Prince of Wales R fl & the Victorias, the Garrison Artillery, a light field Osttery, the Water Police, and 100 of the City Police are ander orders to muster at their quarters on Tuesday morning next, in order to carry out the burial of Gui-

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, Nov. 14, 1875. Gen. Quesada is establishing a line of forti-Scations between Vittoria and Logrono and has occupied the entire district of Rioja. The Carlis's attempting to prevent his movement, were repulsed with heavy loss.

LONDON, Nov. 13 .- While the tide was ebbing to-day, a bore or tidal wave 10 feet high swept up the Parrett River, in Somersetshire. At Bridgewater, dock-t tes were burst open and vessels broken from their moorings. One vessel was sunk and 20 were more or iese damaged. Bores are not infrequent along the shores of the Bristol Channel, but the one to-day was larger and more destructive than any that has occurred in a long time. The weather is still inclement. The floods in the hundated parts of England are increasing.

London, Nov. 13 .- Capt. Ambrose Aarlsen of the Norwegian bark Prinds Oscar has had a prelimtoary examination at Newry on the charge of shooting one of the crew named Robert Fisher. After several witnesses had been examined the magistrates resolved to hand the accused over to the Norwegian authorities for trial. The Prinds Oscar left Baltimore on the 8th of September last for Newry with a cargo of Indian corn.

Penang, Nov. 12 .- A force of 300 troops now garrisons the British residency at Perak. The Sultan Abdullah is friendly to the British. It is now thought that the murder of Mr. Birch, the British resident, was unpremeditated. The Nalays, however, are arming defensively. Gov. Jervois is preparing for military opera-

Rome, Nov. 13.-Luciani, Frezza, Armati Farina, and Morelli, who were on trial charged with complicity in the murder of Raffaele Sonzogno, editor of La Capitale, have been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Scarpetti, who was also tried on the same charge, was acquitted.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.-The steamer Albert of Picton, arrived this morning from Magdalen Island, and reports the ship Calcutta from Quebec for Liverpool, deal laden, was wrecked on Gresse Isle on Sunday last, and 22 men of the crew, and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved. The Schooner Enterprise went ashore on Albright Island on Wednesday Inst. The crew were saved. Both vessels are probably a total loss.

ALLEGED MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

The details of an alleged fatal assault on the last voyage of the White Star steamer Britannic, which sailed from this port on Oct. 16 to Liverpool, have been made public in the Liverpool police courts. John Wren, a fireman on the steamer, appeared before one of the police magistrates and charged James Caldwell, the second engineer, with having brutally assaulted a man Who was working his passage home in the engine-room se a stoker. This man was very sea sick, and unable to Thursday, Oct. 21, it was blowing a hurricane, and the Before savings banks are encouraged to invest their

man, who had been getting up ashes, went and lay down at the back of the funnel. The witness stated that the second engineer seized the man by the hair of the head, and kicked him violently three or four times in the ribs. The man cried out, "O, offleer, you have murdered me." The second engineer then knocked the man's head against the iron plating, and ultimately kicked him down the stokehole, and the water hose was played on him. He was afterward carried upon deck, where he fell, and began to bleed from the mouth, ears and nostrils. The man was then conveyed to the ship's haspital, and died in two days. The doctor made a post-morten examination of the body, and reported that disease of the heart was the cause of death; "but," continued the witness, "he died from being kicked." The deceased man, before he died, sent for one of the men, and told him to inform his brother in Liverpool that he had been murdered by the second engineer. Wren said all the crew knew about the matter.

the matter.

James Caldwell, the second engineer, was brought to the police office, and was locked up on the charge preferred against him by Wren. The surgeon of the Britannic, who made the port-morten examination, gave it as his opinion that the deceased man died from natural

WASHINGTON.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

CONVALESCING FAST-SOME DISTINGUISHED CALLERS. Washington, Nov. 14.-Vice-President Wilson slept well last night without opiates or other medi-cine. This morning's mail was brought to him after breakfast, when he read a portion of the numerous let-ters and dispatches from sympathizing friends, and looked over the morning papers. At 11 o'clock he sat up half an hour, and then lay down, feeling somewhat weak. Sir Geo. T. Bowen of England called during the morning, caring a note of introduction from Geo. W. Childs, but, learning that the Vice-President was asleep, he deelined to have him disturbed for the purpose of presenting the note. Among the visitors to-day were Postmaster-General Jewell, Secretary Bristow, and Senators Patterson and Paddock. Dr. Baxter sent the following note to the President this forenoon; "The Vice-President continues to improve, and slept quietly all night. He feels much stronger this morning, and will be able to sit up a while to-day." Among callers on Mr. Wilson yesterday were Hamilton Fish, Roscoe Conkling, Representatives John A. Kasson and Chas. O'Neill, Sir Edward Thornton, Lord Houghton, Sir George Bowen, the Rev. J. E. Rankin, his pastor, and his nephew, Mr. W. L. Coolidges Letters of condolence were received from Schuyler Colfax, Geo. B. Loring, and F. E. Spinner.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1875. Ex-Senator Pease, recently removed from the Post-mastership of Vicksburg, has arrived here. His friends, among them Congressman-elect Wells, at present United States Attorney in Mississippi, are said to be working to have him retained. They say they can prove by the Postmaster-General that Mr. Pease was a good officer, and they also say that he has his party with him in Misaissippi, that he is acceptable to the people of Vicksburg, and ought to be reinstated. He was recently assured by competent authority that he should be retained, and he went back to his State consident of retain-ing his place. Before many days had clapsed he was superceded. It is believed to have been brought about by the same influence which last Winter tried to displace Wells. Gov. Ames and his father-in-law, Gen. Butler, wells. Gov. Ames and his lather-many, con. Builder, aided by the former's friends in Mississippi, tried to induce Attorney-General Williams to consent to the displacement of Wells, but he declined on the ground that Wells was a good officer and in accord with the policy of the Administration.

What are known as the Granger cases will not be considered in conference by the Supreme Court, until after January 1. In the meantime, it is expected that another case, which has recently come to the court from Iowa, will be argued, and that all will be considered together and decided together in court. The difference between the cases is as follows: The Constitution of Wisconsin has a provision, that all acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature may be repealed or amended by the same authority, and it is argued by the Grangers, that the Potter law is such an amendment and therefore is valid. In the Iowa and Minnesota cases, there is no such provision in the Constitution, and it is argued that attempt to amend the charters of railroads in those States, by fixing the rates of freight and transportation of passengers is a richation of the Constitution of the United States, since it impairs the obligation of a contract between the State and the companies, and is there-

Sam. Ward, known in Washington and throughout the country as "The King of the Lobby," gave a dinner this evening in honor of Lord Heughton, who is spending a few days in this city. Among the guests were Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Field, Bradley, and Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, Sir Edward Thornton, Attorney-General Pierrepont, Gen. Garfield, Secretary Robeson, Don Luis de Potestad, Secretary of the Spanish Logation, and Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint. The number of candidates for the elective offices in the

constantly increasing. Already the Den bers have received printed circulars from these caudi-dates, asking for their votes. Private persons are also importuned for influence in their behalf. There is much activity in working for the respective candidates. There are at least four candidates for Clerk of the House of Rep-resentatives from the South. Official data show that there are about 4,000 steam

vessels in the United States coming under the law for the better protection of passengers, in boats propelled in

In one division of the Treasurer's office there were received during the past year money packages marked by the senders to contain \$154,758,042 33, but for in which a senders to contain \$154,758,042 33, but in which a sender with the senders of the senders with the s

The President has appointed T. C. Woodward of Iowa to be Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent-Office, vice Hopkins, resigned. There has been a strenuous contest for the position on the part of several candidates. The suc-cessful applicant was supported by Secretary Belkinap. R. M. Briggs of California has been appointed Register

of the Land Office at Independence, Cal., vice George S. McCallum. M. A. Jenkins has been appointed inter-preter to the Consulate of the United States at Hankow, China.

It has been officially ascertained that additional calls by the Treasury Department for the redemption of old entstanding bonds depend on the sale of the new ones

The Adelaide Phillips Opera Company closed a very successful season in this city last night, having met with great approval from most critical audiences. They

Lord Houghton of England, accompanied by Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Fish, called at the Executive Mansion vesterday and paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Grant.

THE 3.65 DISTRICT BONDS.

MR. FAIRCHILD GIVES AN OPINION AND

RESIGNS. HE IS OPPOSED TO SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS IN THOSE BONDS-WHAT HE WILL DO WHEN AT-TORNEY-GENERAL-HIS LETTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The following letter from C.S. Fairchild, Attorney-General elect, will appear in The Argus to-morrow morning :

letter from C.S. Fairchild, Attorney-General elect, will appear in The Argus to-morrow morning:

SIATE OR NEW-YORK, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S?

OFFICE, ALEANY, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1870.

To the Hon. DANIEL PEATT, Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR: I learn that you have recently given an opinion to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in which you hold that officers of savings banks may invest the funds of their banks in what are known as "District of Columbia 3.63 bonds." This opinion reverses the instructions which have been given by the Banking Department to the savings banks of this State, in pursuance of the opinion of the Attorney-General's office, as given by myself on the 26th of July last. Usually, the fact that the chief of a department had overruled the opinion of his subordinate, would be of neither public nor private moment; but, as the questions involved, in your opinion, are of grave public importance, and as I expect to become Attorney-General on the 1st of Jenuary next, sicence should not lend apparent assent on my part to this new rule of the office, and thus musicad savings bank officers as to the course which will be taken by the Attorney-General's Department in this matter during my term. Should they now invest in these securities, they ingularly institute.

Those who hold these bonds evidently wish to scurre the powerful interest and influence of the savings banks of this State, to the end that the next Congress may be induced to take such action as will remove all uncertainty from their purchases, and will practically secure the assumption by the United States of these bonds, which were Issued to pay the old creditors of the positive of Columbia debt. When this is done, the savings of our peeple may be safely invested in these securities, not before. Should the next Congress assume these bonds for the United States should first assume the District of Columbia debt. When this is done, the savings of our peeple may be safely invested in these securities, not before. Should the next Congress assume

funds in District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, the exact position of these bonds should be settled, if not by the action of Congress, then by some competent judicial tribunal. Therefore, I shall deem it my duty to take such steps, after the 1st of January next, as shall secure an early decision of the Court of Appeals on this subject. I regret that these considerations make is necessary for me, as my only mode of giving notice of my intention in this matter, in which I have received from yourself so much personal kindness, but I think it my duty so to do; and I hereby tender to you my resignation, to take effect immediately. I will gladly give any aid in my power to whoever you may appoint as my successor, if you shall wish me so to do. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Charles S. Farrentle.

THE BROOKLYN REVIVAL.

INTEREST CONSTANTLY INCREASING. SPECIAL EFFORTS TO REACH THE UNCONVERTED-THE TICKET SYSTEM-SATURDAY MORNING'S SER-

The revival meetings at the Brooklyn Rink during the past three days have indicated a decided and steady increase of interest, and it is not deemed improbable that the present week will witness the greatest demonstrations yet made. It is the last week of the labors of Moody and Sankey before they go to Philadelphia, and the deep impression already made seems likely to result in a constant widen ing of religious influence. Last Friday evening the Rink was crowded to its full capacity, the two neighboring churches were opened and soon became full, while meetings were held in the street, the night being very clear and lighted up with a full moon. On Saturday another ministers' meeting was held in the Lay College, at the early hour of 7 o'clock. Prayer services immediately followed, after which there was a woman's prayer-meeting in the Lay College, and an inquiry meeting in the Tabernacle. All of these were very largely attended. No other services were held on Saturday, but yesterday there were three meetings in the Rink, all being crowd ed, and many persons failing to get in. This growth of enthusiasm has interfered so much with Mr. Moody's plan-which was that unconverted people should make up the audiences largely-that he has arranged that the front portion of the Rink be reserved exclusively for persons holding tickets. These are to be issued to people who have not attended the meetings, or to unconverted persons who have become interested. This plan was applied to the afternoon and evening meetings yesterday, and will also govern the attendance at every evening meeting throughout the

meeting in the Lay College on Saturday morning, among them being the Rev. Drs. Cuyler, Daryea, Fulton, and as, and the Rev. Messrs. Henry Ward Beecher, 8 C. Needham, Charles M. Morton, Frederick Bell, Dixon, and Molhaird. Many of the clergymen prayed very carnestly for a more thorough consecration to revival work, nearly all of them being on their knees. At the services in the Tabernacle, Deacon Hawley read 441 requests for prayers—the largest number yet read by over 200. Among them were requests from 21 churches for themselves, of 112 parents for their children, 9 brothers for their sisters, 54 sisters for their brothers, 131 persons for relatives, 9 for backsliders, 5 for infidels, 12 from persons anxious about their souls, 1 from a church member who secretly drinks, 1 from a pastor in great perplexity, 1 from a saloon-keeper sick of his business, 3 for persons "whose open wickedness astonishes their friends," 3 from young converts for strength, 1 for "a young woman who is an open scoffer," 1 for an unconverted church choir from their clergymen, and 1 for a

Bible class of young men. Mr. Moody read passages from the xxiid, xxiiid, and axivth Psalms, basing his remarks chiefly upon the familiar passages beginning: "The Lord is my Shepherd;" and "Lift up your heads, O ye gates." His remarks were very carnest, and at times were full of deep emotion. "It is very easy," said the evangelist, "to read these words with the lips, but how few there are who can read them from their hearts! There is one question I want to ask: Can every man and weman here say, 'The Lord is In Scotland they seldom hold a service without singing the xxiiid Psalm. And Oh! how they do sing it—thousands at the top of their voices."

Mr. Needham spoke for a few moments, and others

followed him, some with remarks, others with prayers, Dr. Cuyler, Mr. Sankey, Dr. Richardson, a missionary from India, and D. W. McWilliams being among the

SUNDAY AT THE RINK.

THE BUILDING THEICE FILLED TO THE DOORS-MR. MOODY PREACHING ON "TRUST"-AN EFFECTIVE SERVICE OF SONG-THE EVANGELISTS' LAST DAYS IN BROOKLYN.

The Rink was crowded again vesterday the evangelists began their labors, the evangelists began their moors, People began to arrive an hour and a half before the services began, and continued to arrive until the meeting was nearly ended. Mr. Sankey sang " Hold the Fort," and "Sowing the Seed by the Daylight Fair." Mr. Moody's subject was the life of the Prophet Daniel.

The meeting in the afternoon was exclusively for women, and none were admitted except those who had tickets. But every seat was occupied, and many women stood in the aisles and around the stage. Mr. Moody said his text was one little word, which was capable "of bringing light and joy and peace to every soul in this Rick." The word was "Trust." You must not be content with trusting yourselves, said the preacher, for you are frail; nor with trusting other men, for they will grow old and weary, and topple into the grave; nor money, for you may lose it, or some one will steal it; nor fame, for some slanderer will assail and blacken it. There is One alone whom you can trust for time and eternity, and that is the Lord of Heaven. Many forcible appeals to the audience were made, and anecdotes of a pathetic nature were told. Mr. Moody asked those who were willing to trust the Lord to rise. Nearly the whole congregation stood up at ence. and he announced the 94th hymn, "Only Trust Him.', those who had risen being asked to join in the chorus. After they had sung the first stanza, he asked them to sing the chorus a dozen times—till they could all trust Him; and the number of voices increased from time to time. At the end of the third stanza, Mr. Sankey "Now, can't we sing it; 'I will trust Him I'" And at the end he said, "Now let us sing, 'I do trust Him.'" "Yes," interrupted Mr. Moody, "sing it if you can, but don't sing a lie," voices were added to the cherus each time, and, when they had stopped, Mr. Moody, in a rapid, unusually imthey had stopped, ar. Moody, in a rapid, unissany impetuous voice, said: "Sing on. We haven't got through. Why, we're making Heaven glad this afternoon. Ent don't sing a lie." And when it had been sung several times, Mr. Moody said: when it had been sing several times, Mr. Moody said:
"Now we'll sing it once more as the dozology, and then
we'll go home," After the benediction had been pronounced, a great many women gathered around Mr.
Moody, some saying they trusted the Lord, others that
they were trying to do so; and to the former be gave his
congratulations, and said, "God bless you," and to the
latter be gave counsed and sympathy, some of them
going away with tears in their eyes, saying they trusted
God how. oing away with tears in their eyes, saying they trusted oid now. In the evening, a full half hour before the evangelists

THE DISASTER OFF GALVESTON.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED FOR THOSE ON THE CITY OF

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 14.-The body of Capt. Welfe, the Galveston pilot, who went out on board the ill-fated steamer City of Waco, has been found near where the vessel went down. His remains bear several marks which appear to be burns. Capt. Wolfe was an experienced pilot and seaman. There is now no hope that any of those on board the vessel escaped. It is thought that the bodies will all be recovered within a few days. Memorial services were held in the different churches and all vessels in port will display their colors at half-must to-day, as a mark of respect for those who

PENALTIES FOR CARRYING INFLAMMABLE FREIGHT.

The investigation into the causes of the City of Waco disaster will be begun to-day at the office of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, in Pine-st. The proprietors of the vessel have become alarmed at the prospect of suffering the penaltics they have incurred in carrying inflammable cits and materials prohibited by law. The Custom-house authorities are at work obtainPROF. PROCTOR IN BOSTON.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS. THE SUBJECT NECESSARILY SPECULATIVE-PRE-

VIOUS ASSUMPTIONS CONSIDERED - NATURE'S SCHEME SEEMS IMPERFECT BECAUSE WE SEE SO SMALL A PART-INFINITE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TANT STARS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] BOSTON, Nov. 14.-Prof. Proctor is well qualified by previous consideration of the subject to discuss the question whether other worlds are habitable. It is probably in this respect that his present views in matters of science will be popularly regarded as diverging most widely from his earlier expressions, ough not from those of his previous lectures in this country. There is nothing specially heretical, however, in his present view, that the chances of a planet being in a condition to support life are a million outside the selar system, amid the invisible planets that revolve around the stars, to one chance that there is any habitable globe except the earth within the orbit of Neptune. The lecture is chiefly remarkable for the directness with which it attacks former theories upon the subject which were based rather on men's ideas as to how the universe ought to be managed than on the slender array of known facts that are really pertinent to the discussion.

THE LECTURE.

In one sense the subject of life in other worlds is not a scientific one. We have not, and can never have, positive knowledge whether the other planets of the solar system are inhabited, still less whether inhabited worlds circle around other suns than ours. The astronomer can determine the bulk and density of a planet, the length of its day and year, the light-reflecting quality of its surface, even the nature of the atmosphere surrounding it; the geologist can trace the past history of our own earth, and thus give us the means of interring the changes of condition passed through by other earths in the universe; the physiciat, besides helping both the astronomer and the geologist in the researches belonging to their special departments, can ascertain the physical requirements of living creatures; while the biologist can show how the races inhabiting the earth have gradually changed in accordance with the varying conditions surrounding them. But neither astronomer, nor geologist, nor physicist, nor biologist, can tell us anything certain about life in other worlds must always be speculative. And yet, apart from the fact (for such it is) that the study of this subject affords a means of presenting in ready and convenient form the various results of astronomical research. I think that if we look closely into the matter we shall find that as respects the creat purposes for which scence should be studied, it is the lenst as instructive to THE LECTURE.

apart from the fact (for such it is) that the study of this subject affords a means of presenting in ready and convenient form the various results of astronomical research. I think that if we look closely into the matter we shall find that as respects the creat purposes for which science should be studied, it is at least as instructive to think over this subject of life in other worlds as to reason about purely scientific matters. Scientific facts are not impressive in themselves, but only when we consider them in connection with what we know about ourselves. It is then alone that we recognize their bearing on the great problem underlying all science, the question what may be the meaning of the wonderful processes at work around us—of that mighty machine whereof we are ourselves a portion.

What we require in dealing with the subject of life in other worlds is in the first place a clear recognition of the position we ought to take with respect to the theory of a purpose or plan in nature, and next a careful attention to all the evidence, whether direct or indirect. On the first point I would remark that modern science does not object, as many suppose, to the idea of a scheme in the universe, but to the theory that that scheme is one which men can understand. Formerly this theory was regarded atmost as a first principle in books of science. If a choice lay between two interpretations of observed facts, and one secured to accord well, the other il, with conceptions entertained respecting the ways of God, the former was accepted unhesitatingly, even though the balance of evidence might be in favor of the latter. Thus in astronomy it was assumed that the celestial bodies had been all created either to support life as the sun does, or to subserve the wants of living creatures as the moon does, or like our own earth, to be actually the abode of living creatures. This was the basis of the argument of men like Brewster, Chalmers, Dick, and others, men exceedingly well-meaning, and some of them of the consideration of o brought before the student may come to be regarded as forming a necessary part of the evidence on which he is to base his belief in the wisdom and benevolence of God, so that he losses faith if he learns that the special purpose supposed to be fulfilled is not in reality fulfilled, that the seeming display of care for the wants of living creatures must be otherwise interpreted. And here we are brought into presence of one of those mysterics of the universe which have baffled, and promise ever to battle, mankind. We find that our conceptions of what constitutes care and management, so to speak, do not accord with nature's operations, which seem to be characterized by a lavishness resembling waste and prodigality. True, if we could understand the whole scheme of nature, we might be able to perceive a perfect adaptation of all parts to the rehemes of a wise and benevolent God. But I am not concerned here to speak of that which is, but of what appears, and assuredly an apparent waste of power and material is observable in nature's operations. Take, for instance, the mightlest exponent of the forces of nature which we are able to study with advantage—the sun (the stars are too far away for certainty). What can seem clearer at a first view than that the sun is set at the center of the solar system to supply light and heat to the worlds constituting that system? So viewing him, and remembering the wenderful processes taking place within his globe, and the marvelous manner in which the fires of great central formace are sustained, we justly regard him as a fitting object for admiring contemplation. Nay, he has been even thought to be no inapt emblem of Detty itself. But as soon as we inequire into the adaptation of the sun's powers to the work we thus regard as specially his, we recognize a mystery of mysteries in the seeming waste of his gigantile energies. All the planets together receive less than the 230-millionth part of the heat and near to which he is constantly cuntilies. In each waste of his gigantle energies. All the planets together receive less than the 230-millionth part of the heat and light which he is constantly entiting. In each second he emits as much heat as would result from the burning of 11,600 millions of tens of coal, and of all this amazing amount of energy but one part in 230 millions fails on the memiters of the sun's planetary family. What is true of the sun is doubtless true of his fellow suns, the stars. All the thousands of stars we see, all the millions revealed by the telescope, and millions of times as many which no telescope, yet made by man can reveal, are suns similarly pouring heat and light into space, and similarly wasting, according to our conceptions, the energy which they possess. The energy wasted see as, in fact, nearly the whole of the inconceivable amount expended. But it is not necessary to leave the sindy of our earth to find evidences of seeming waste. How many seeds are scattered over the face of the earth to no visible natpose, for each one that grows to perfection! How many creatures are brought follie that perials before they race maturity! This is true of man-as of other races. True of individual men, it is true of nathons, of races. Looking back at the past history of our earth, we find even more abundant evidences of seeming waste, until we reach a time when the whole terrestial globe was the scene of processes of tremendous activity, yet utterly unfit to be the abode of life. So, also, if we look forward. In a period of her history, she will circle around the central sun, bearing only the records and memories of former inc, but to our conceptions a uscless, desert scene.

Are God and nature then at strife, That nature lends such evidences to dear on the conceptions a necless desert scene.

Are God and nature then at strife. That nature lends such evil dream

Must we regard the work of God as vain in truth appearance for must we, on the other hand, reject evidence of science f. We need do neither. We have fere us a great mystery, but only one of many inscrita mysteries. Our faith need not be shaken unless we sume that science teaches all taings—that already have

The deep pulsations of the world—

Johan music, measuring out

The steps of time.

But till then we may well believe that the seeming mystery arises from the imperfectness of our knowledge.

But till then we may well believe that the seeming mystery arbees from the imperfectness of our knowledge. If we could see the whole pian instead of the minutest portion; if we could sean the whole of space instead of the merest co ner; if all time were before us, instead of space, we might indeed pronounce judgment. But knowing as we do how hittle we really can perceive, with any clearness, we may admit the fruit of all that science teaches, believing still that the scheme of mature appears imperfect only because it is seen but in part.

With such considerations to give us confidence, so that whatever evidence we may find we may accept without fear, let us proceed to consider the subject of life in other worlds with sole reference to the evidence actually available. We must be guided by the analogies already brought to our knowledge. If we adopt either the Wheweilite of the Brewsterism theory, or if rejecting both we adopt another, let it be not in obscience to mere projudice, but because on a careful consideration of the facts we find ourselves so directed by the evidence. The lecturer then proceeded to consider the relations presented by the different planets of the solar system, dealing with the latest evidence given by science respecting those orbs. A scries of colored views of the planets, illuminated by means of the stereopticen, illustrated this portion of the subject. Jupiter and Saturn were presented as types of worlds not a yet fit to be the abodes of life, the moon as typifying a world which has ceased to be suited for any forms of living creatures such as we are acquainted with. In considering Mercury, Mars, and Venus as occupying a mean position—as much more mature than Jupiter or the could not say at present.

Saturn and much less decrepit than the moon—the lecturer nevertheless warned his hearers against supposing it probable that the present time is the life-tra of any one of these planets. It is conceivable, indeed, that many, if not most, of the orbs which have come into being may not have supported life in the past nor will support life hereafter. If many saceds are to our view wasted for each one that grows and bears fruit, so may it be with planets. It is only our own numberness which makes the scale of the planet seem so infinitely to transcend the scale of the seed; but to Him in whose thoughts one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day, the great and the small are alike, the planet is no worthier than the planet. Even assuming, however, that each planet, satellite, asteroid, meteorite, or (massim in the other direction) cach sand years, and a thousand years as one day, the acts and the small are alike, the planet is no worther than the planet. Even assuming, however, that each planet, stellite, asteroid, meteorite, or quassing in the other direction) each sun, sun system, and galaxy was intended to support life or to be the abode of life, it remains equally certain, from what we know of the past history of our own earth, that the life-era of a planet is but as a moment compared with the existence of the planet liself, and it is utterly improbable that the life-era of the earth synchronises with the life-era of any other planet of the solar system. We are as persistent in considering this present time—the time of the existence of the human race upon earth—to be central amid all time, as men of old were in considering the earth to be the central body of the universe; but one view is as unsound as the other. Another series of lantern slides illustrated the excumstances which oppose themselves to the belief that particular planets are at present the abode of life, or fit to be so. Among these there was one which illustrated the vastness of the portions of Saturn's surface from which the rays of the sun are cut off by the interposing matter of the rings, those very objects which Brewster, Chalmers, and others have described as compensating, for the Saturnians the small amount of heat which the sun pours directly upon the planet. Afterward the lecturer passed on to the subject of other suns, showing both verbally and by a series of pictures the extreme diversity among the suns may "shed their luster" on a desert seene, yet he acknowledged that in the infinite variety and muttiplicity, the infinite life and energy, of the star depths be found relief from the infinite barronness of Whewell's theory. The very argument from probability which leads us to regard any given variety and mutilplicity, the infinite life and energy, of
the star depths be found relief from the infinite barrenness of Whewell's theory. The very argument from
probability which leads us to regard any given
planet, or even any given sun, as not the centre of
a scheme in which at this moment there is life, forces
upon us the conclusion that among the millions on millions, nay, the millions of millions of suns which people
space, millions have orbs circling round them which are
at this moment the abode of living creatures. If the
chance is one in a thousand in the case of each particular star, then in the whole number of stars (practically
infinite) one in a thousand rules over a system in which
there is life; and what is this but saying that millions of
stars are infe-supporting orbs I There is, then, an infinity of life around us, sithough we recognize infinity of
time, as well as infinity of space, in the existence of life
in the universe. And, though remembering that life in
each individual is finite, in each planet finite, in
each solar system finite, in each planet finite, in
cachesolar system finite, in each system of suns finite, so (to
speak of no higher orders) the infinity of life itself demonstrates the infinity of death, the infinity of minabited
worlds implies the infinity of worlds not as yet habitable,
or which have long since passed the period of inhabitability. Yet is there no waste, whether of time, of space,
of matter, or of force; for waste implies the tending toward a limit, so that of the Intinite or illimitable there
can be no waste, and doubtless, if we could perceive or comprehend the whole plan of the universe, we should find
that the arrangements which seem so wasteful of space,
and time and matter and force in reality involve the
most perfect possible use for every portion of space,
or the course of this lecture, as of the preceding.

BROOKLYN'S PLUNDERERS.

THE EFFORTS TO COMPEL RESTITUTION. AFFIDAVITS FROM THE TAXPATERS' ASSOCIATION REFERRED BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO JOHN R. PARSONS-WHAT MR. PARSONS INTENDS TO DO-MAYOR HUNTER AND CORPORATION COUN-SEL DE WITT-THE SPRAGUE, BADEAU, AND MC

When a committee of the Brookiyn Taxpayers' Association sent affidavitts to Attorney-General Pratt, asking him to take action against certain officials in the Brooklyn departments, and contractors alleged to he members of the Brooklyn Ring, it was requested that action against the accused persons should be begun by the State authorities in the courts in charges were made went to Albany and informed could be safely intrusted to Wm. C. De Witt, the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn. The Attorney-General finally referred the matter to John E. Parsons of the law firm of Man & Parsons, at No. 56 Wall-st , requesting him to receive affidavits from the Tax-payers' Association and decide, first, whether any cause of action existed against any person in Brooklyn or Kings County; and second, why Corporation Counsel De Witt should not to Mr. Parsons showing the connection of officials and contractors with the Ring funds, and more testimony will be submitted this week. The members of the Law Committee of the Tax-payers' Association are strongly op-posed to any suit being begun by Brooklyn's Corporation Counsel, because, they state, he is universally known as being on the most familiar terms of intimacy with Wm. C. Kingsley, the contractor charged with participating nest largely in the frauds upon the Brooklyn Treasury while he is also the attorney and counsel of Thoma Kinsella, who was one of the Commissioners of the old Water Board, the members of which are charged with the contrivance of some of the worst devices which have been successful in obtaining money unlawfully from the

Mr. Parsons on Saturday said that all matters in which it is stated that any rascality has occurred will be thor oughly examined by him, and the result will be reported to the Attorney-General with recommendations as to the

ision, he said, as soon as possible. On Saturday, Corporation Counsel De Witt published in the Brooklyn evening papers a reply to Mayor Hunter's letter, asking him why he had not taken action in the cases of ex-Collector Badeau, ex-Transurer Sprague, and Fire Commissioner McLaughlin. After criticising the style of the Mayor's letter, Mr. DeWitt says:

The case of McLaughlin, in which a judgment has been rendered in favor of the city, that is now secured by a The case of McLaughlin, in which a judgment has been rendered in favor of the city, that is now secured by an indemnity bond on the appeal, is now submitted to the General Term of the City Court, points to be handed in so that the Court may render its decision before the close of the present term. The case of Badean has been continuously proceeding, in a variety of forms calculated to secure the interests of the city, for the last year without any intermission. You surely know the fact that the case of sprague is finally closed in favor of the city, and that we have in our possession property and scurifice sufficient to cover the city's loss. All the civil linkation arising from the planderings of the city through the Tax Office and the Treasury Department have been within the last two years conducted to a successful issue, while all the parallel criminal prosecutions conducted through the state officers have been attended by success to the plunderers.

Mayor Hunter said last night to a TRIBUNE reporter

that he had not received any letter from the Corporation Counsel, but had seen what purported to be a letter from Mr. De Witt in the Brooklyn papers. That was a discourtesy which he could overlook. ever," said the Mayor, " is most insulting, and is untruin its statements. I gave to the Corporation Counsel on Sept. 20 the communication spoken of. I did not send it to him, but gave it to him in person so that there might be no miscarriage, and then I conversed with him regarding its contents." Mr. De Witt did not wish to receive it, and handed it back, but the Mayor refused to receive it. Mr. De Witt did not place that letter on file, said the Mayor, but kept it in his pocket; but he showed it to Mr. McLaughlin, "and that, I have no doubt," added Mayor Hunter, "influenced Mr. McLaughlin in his choice of a nominee for Mayor." The Mayor then considered the different parts of Mr. De Witt's letter, commenting upon it as follows:

Instead of the cases referred to having been prosecuted with vigor, no substantial results whatever have been obtained. In the case of McLaughlin it is stated a judgment has been rendered against him; that took place two years ago as I understand, but nothing has been done since, no execution has followed, and the money due has not reached the treasury. The statement that the matter has now been submitted to the General Term of the City Court is news to me, and the submission must have been made since my letter of Sept. 29. In the case of Badeau no satisfactory result has been reached, and no money has been paid into the treasury. It is stated that the city has possession of sufficient property and securities to cover the city's loss in the case of Sprague, but I fail to see the matter in that light. There is a prior claim on the property turned over under a misapprehension. That is all impregated, and the Corporation Counsel should have taken action afterward. All I know in regard to all these matters is that no money has reached the city treasury. I don't pretend to be a lawyer, but I believe that if proper efforts had been made, the treasury would have been enriched by money recovered from these defaulting officials.

The Mayor said that he should reply to Mr. De Witt,

The Mayor said that he should reply to Mr. De Witt. and that the statements made to the reporter would embody what would be in his reply. When asked whether he would take any official action in the matter, he replied that he certainly should if the Corporation Counsel did not act immediately. What form that action would take PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TENTH CANAL REPORT.

THE FARCE OF A CONTRACT.

CONTRACTOR BUILDS \$5 WALL WHEN THE STATE CALLS FOR 20 CENT WALL-\$29,804 EARNEE ON A \$7,219 JOB.

The Governor's Commission have made their tenth report, dealing with the work of Fingler & Reilly at Fort Plain. The report is as follows:

State of New-York :

On the 24th of October, 1874, a contract was signed with Flagler & Relily "for removing wall benches and substituting slope and vertical wall from lock No. 32, at Fort Plain, west 100 chains, on the towing-path side of the Eric Canal." For the work to be done under this contract, Messrs. Fingler & Reilly were to receive the sum of \$7,219 50. Though about half the work still remains to be done, \$29,804 23 had been estimated to the contractors on the 1st of June, 1875. The contract provided for 4,000 cubic yards of slope wall at 20 cents a yard, which would have come to \$800, and only 480 cubic yards of vertical wall at \$5 a yard, which would have amounted cent wall was built, and 3,106 yards of the \$5 wall had been built, at an expense of \$15,530, or about double the amount of the original contract for the completion of the whole work, and the work in point of fact scarcely half

This 3,106 yards of vertical wall has all been estimated to the contractors, as for a wall founded on a plane at right angles with its battered face, while the fact is, ing the wall in several places, that it was not only all the thickness credited in the estimates. We found of this wall 683 cubic yards thus estimated, representing $\bf a$ fraud upon the State to the amount of \$3,415.

The State is charged with 927 cubic yards of lining,

\$47 85, though no lining of gravel, such as the contract required, was used on the work. The State is also charged with 2,137 cubic yards of puddling, \$1,068 50. No puddling was found by us behind any part of the wail we tore down; no excavation or other preparation for introducing it was to be seen at the places where the wall was in process of construction, where we inspected it in April; no account is made in the estimates of the earth excavation, that had need to be made, for inserting the puddle walls; and, finally, John C. Hersey, the engineer who supervised the execution of this contract, testifics that the nearest approach to puddling that occurred on this contract was working the earth with crowbars after the wall and the filling behind it were completed. For from the general character of the rest of the work, we have no doubt that the charge for puddle is indefensible

The computations upon which earth excavation was estimated to the confractor assume that the earth was excavated behind the walls on a slope of 45 degrees. There were 5,475 cubic yards thus estimated, costing the State \$1,314. Our own observations, made along the line of the work while in progress, enable us to say that a very inconsiderable portion of earth was excavated behind the rear plane of the wall, and that most of this charge is erroneous. There is an allowance of 8,314 cubic yards of embankment for which the contractor received \$4,988 40. It is not pretended that any was made, except to replace earth that, in point of fact, was not disturbed, and if the excavation had actually been made, the contractor had no claim to be paid for replacing it. The excavation of the wall cenches furnished ample material within 200 feet for pressly prohibited any allowance on account of embank paid for as excavation, when not necessarily removed 200 feet on a line parallel with the canal. The State has received no credit for the old slope wall stone, though it appears that a large quantity have been used in the

Like all we have inspected thus far, the vertical wall tions, and should never have been accepted. Both in workmanship and quality of material used it is very inferior, and promises to be a source of continual expense to the State for repairs. In our judgment a very large portion of the work done under this contract was unnecessary, and an inexensable extravagance on the part of he officers who advised it. In the first place, no vertical wall was needed at all; but had no more been built than contract as to the amounts and kind of work been ob-served, the proposed substitution of slope and vertical wall might have been effected for the entire steetch of the canal covered by the contract, for the sum at which it as let. As it is, over four times that amount of money has already been spout, and about half remains to be

one on Engineer; John Hersey, assistant, aughlin, assistant.

Annexed will be found: 1st, a statement of the conractors' original bid; 2d, the last estimate, showing he work alleged to have been done and the money allowed for it up to June 1, 1875.

A. E. Orr,

DANIEL MACONE, JR., JOHN D. VAN BUREN, JR.

Total. \$7,219 50

LAST ESTIMATE OF WORK BONE AND AMOUNT PAID TO CONTRACTORS UP TO JUNE 1, 1875.

18.317 cubb cyards cards exavation, at 24 cents. \$4,403 28

8,514 cubb cyards enabankment, at 60 cents. \$4,408 40

957 curb cyar siming, a 5 cents. \$4,808 40

557 curb cyards inding, at 57 cents. \$4,68 50

447 cube cyards alope wall, at 20 cents. \$89 40

3,106 cubs cyards centent verifical wall, at \$5 15,530 co

30.0 of cet b. m. pine cok, at \$70. \$2,720 co

300 feet b. m. pine chet, at \$6 cents. \$120 40

41,800 feet b. m. pine at \$40. \$120 40

41,800 feet b. m. pine at \$40. \$120 40

41,800 feet b. m. pine at \$40. \$120 40

41,800 feet b. m. pine at \$40. \$120 40

41,800 feet b. m. pine at \$40. \$120 40

41,800 feet b. m. pine at \$40. \$120 40

.929,804 23 THE TRIAL OF LORD. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.-The case of George D. Lord will be called in the Court of Over and Terminer, Judge Charles Daniels presiding, on Monday,

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

A REVIEW OF THE TRIALS, PAST AND FUTURE, AT

Sr. Louis, Nov. 14.-The cases of Wm. Mc-Kee of The Globe and Democrat, and Constantine Maguire, ex-revenue collector, indicted for complicity in he whisky frauds, have been set for trial on December 15. The Hon. Dan Voorhees of Indiana, their counsel, is unable to affend court here previous to that time. One of the cases against Gen. John McDonald. ex-supervisor of the district, in which he is charged with conspiring to defraud the Government, and for reporting to his superior officers his knowledge of irregularities in whisky making, is set for trial to-morrow, Monday. The case of W. O. Avery of Washington, charge the same as against McDonald, is set for trial Wednesday next. He will be defended by Gen. gaugers and store Reepers, and one deputy collector have withdrawn plens of "Not guilty" and cutered pleas of Guilty," up to the present time. The remainder of those so far indicted for complicity in whisky frauds are McDonald, Avery, Maguire, McKee, Ray, a nephew of still declare their innocence.

JOYCE'S SENTENCE.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.-Judge Krekel of the United States District Court, Missouri, sentenced Col. John A. Joyce, ex-Revenue Agent, to three years and six months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$3,000.

COL. JOYCE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE. St. Louis, Nov. 14.-Previous to being senenced yesterday by Judge Krekel Col. Joyce made a speech to the Court, in which he declared his innocence of the charges against him in most emphatic terms, and asserted that his conviction was secured by the perjured testimony of seif-convicted thieves, who acknowledged their having robbed the Government for years.

Boston, Nov. 14.—Owen Marshall, residing in Stoughton, shot and probably fatally wounded his wire last night. He had been married three mouths, and is said to have been jealous of a fireman on a railroad, whem he had charged with improper relations with his wife.